

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8066 號六十六零八第

日五念月九日未癸卯光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1883.

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號五十二月十日卯酉

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October 24, FOOTBALL, British steamer, 900
Hkgs., Canton 24th Oct., General.
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
October 24, ALBATROSS, British steamer, 866, F.
D. Goddard, Taiwan 20th, Amoy
22nd, and Swatow 23rd Oct., General.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
October 24, LISAN, French steamer, 1,704
Lubé, London 18th August, and Saigon
19th Oct., General.—ADAMSON, BELL
& CO.
October 24, CHIEN-TO, Chinese g-h-t, from
Canton.
October 24, ESPION, British gunboat, from
Canton.
October 24, POSANG, British steamer, 983,
Irvine, Shanghai 20th Oct., General.—
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

CHINA BANKERS.
AT THE HARBOUR MARCHER'S OFFICE.
OCTOBER 24TH.

Ajia, British str., for Shanghai.
Gevina, Spanish str., for Manila.
Hoekang, British str., for Shanghai.
Saite, French str., for Hoikow.

DEPARTURES.

October 24, DUXIAS, German steamer, for
Singapore.
October 24, MONAT, British str., for Saigon.
October 24, GRANADA, Spanish steamer, for
Manila.
October 24, DE BAT, British steamer, for
Nagasaki.
October 24, NINGPO, British steamer, for
Shanghai.
October 24, PEKING, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.
ASHLEY,
Per Alvin, str., from Taiwan, &c.—19 Chi-
nese.
Per Lison, str., from London, &c.—24 Chi-
nese.

REPORTS.
The British Army's Albatross reports from Tai-
wan to Amoy moderate winds and fine weather.
Even Amoy to Swatow fresh winds and
monsoon and fine weather. From Swatow to
port fresh monsoon and cloudy weather. In
Amoy str., Tropica and Camora, Chefoo left the
same day bound North. In Swatow str., Ho-
kow, Rajanikanthar, Kwangtung, Gresham
Hall, and Fehin.

AMORY SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.
16, Nama, British str., from Foochow.
20, Ling Feng, Chatsworth str., from a cruise.
20, Kwangtung, British str., from Hong Kong.
October— DEPARTURES.
14, Folian, British str., for Hongkong.
16, Ssewo, British str., for Shanghai.
16, Strathmore, British str., for New York.
16, Nama, British str., for Swatow.
16, Dubon, German str., for Hongkong.

NEWCHINA SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.
30, Liuyuan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

October—
1, Ningpo, British str., from Shanghai.
1, Polywian, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Manten, Swedish str., from Amoy.
2, Kowloon, British str., for Hoikow.
4, Chefoo, British str., from Swatow.
5, Argus, British brig, from Tientsin.
5, Ernst, German str., from Amoy.
5, Tauri, British str., from Chefoo.
5, Kwangtung, British str., from Tientsin.
6, Alvina, German str., from Tientsin.
6, Hohow, British str., from Shanghai.
6, Sea Swallow, British brig, from Chaffo.
9, Kowloon, British str., from Hoikow.
9, Chingting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
10, Charley, British bark, from Chefoo.
12, Atalanta, German str., from Hong Kong.
12, Melton, British str., for Chefoo.
12, Pembridge, British str., for Foocho.
13, Primate, French bark, from Hong Kong.

October— DEPARTURES.

3, Keeling, British str., for Foocho.
5, Ningpo, British str., for Foocho.
6, Bothwell Castle, British br., for Hong Kong.
10, Kendal, British bark, for Hongkong.
10, Elstham, Swedish str., for Amoy.
10, Imogen, British str., for Chefoo.
10, Pembridge, British str., for Foocho.
13, Primate, French bark, from Hong Kong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

Orestes (a.) Shanghai Sept. 6
Hedwig (a.) Foocho Sept. 6
Amerigo (a.) Yokohama Sept. 7
Amerigo (a.) Shanghai Sept. 8
Gallofalo (a.) Shanghai Sept. 11
Abderon (a.) Foocho Sept. 11

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Schoon Cardiff June 12
Conest Poole June 23
Elizabeth Poole July 1
Oscar (a.) Hamburg July 12
Oscar (a.) Poole July 13
H.L.G.M.S. Stein Plymouth July 24
Osaka London July 31
Willy Corkhaven Aug. 6
Jotini Mara (a.) Antwerp Aug. 9
Wilhelm London Aug. 16
Sargason (a.) Liverpool Aug. 21
Will the Wisp (a.) Hull Aug. 23
Lemburg (a.) Poole Aug. 27
Lay (a.) London Aug. 27
Stamford (a.) Marseilles Aug. 30
Cairnsburgh (a.) London Aug. 31
Dakota Penzance Sept. 4
Charlotte Cardiff Sept. 7
Andromeda Cardiff Sept. 7
Ngankin (a.) Greenwich Sept. 8
Stentor (a.) Liverpool Sept. 8
Telecolumbus (a.) London Sept. 12

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

L. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER AD.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Room 20 and 21, MARCHETTE EXCHANGE,
CALIFORNIA STREET, S.F.

N.B.—ADVERTISEMENTS solicited for all News-
papers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sand-
wich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama,
Vapariso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the
Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and
Europe. Files of nearly every newspaper pub-
lished on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly
on hand, and advertisements are allowed free
access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on
file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is antho-
rized to receive Advertisements.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN,
and MANILA.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily
Press on the Morning of the Departure
of the English Mail.

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE
INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTEURS OF
COMPANIES.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in
Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the
Philippines, Straits Settlements, etc., &c.

BANKS.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.**
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
ON NEW SHARE..... 926,765.62
RESERVED FUND \$2,000,000.
INSTALMENT OF PRE-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON NEW SHARE..... 698,838.43
NEW SHARES..... 83,198,838.43

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
R. B. Baileya, Esq.
A. Molles, Esq.
F. E. Johnson, Esq.
M. E. Sisson, Esq.
P. McEwan, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.

Chief Manager—
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
Lisbon—W. A. V. TAYLOR,
Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.,
London—W. GORDON & CO.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of
2 per cent. from the date of opening
On Fixed Deposit Account at the rate of
3 months 3 per cent. per annum
6 months 4 per cent. per annum
12 months 5 per cent. per annum

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial cities of Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

JACKSON, Chief Manager
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong. 25th August, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UND. \$1,500,000.
1/100 CHARTER.....

LONDON BANKERS:

Bank of England,
Union Bank of London, Limited,
Bank of Scotland, London.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED

ON DEPOSITS—

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may
be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.

Hongkong. 1st June, 1883.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised
Mr. FRIEDRICH SEIP to sign our
Firms.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.

Hongkong & Shanghai, 1st October, 1883.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.

will conduct our business at this port, and
all communications which should be addressed to them.

Messrs. ROSENSTEIN & CO. will also act as
Agents at this port on behalf of Steamer
GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. DE
WESTLEY LAYTON as a Partner
in our Firm.

BAIN & CO.

Taiwan, 1st September, 1883.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG
as our Agent to accept First-class
Risks at 1/4 net per annum, and other Ins-
urances at Current Rates.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China
and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.

J. M. BOUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

27th March, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUN SIN SANG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOW, Esq.

Q. HOI CHOW, Esq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES on
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,
payable at any of its Agents.

Conditions of Business, whether they are
Shareholders or not.

Agents for the above Company are payable to all
Conditions of Business, whether they are
Shareholders or not.

PROPERTY subject to the existing
leases and tenancies.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BREBERTON, WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagors.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong. 14th March, 1883.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

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CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

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THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received the following NEW GOODS.
Pounders and Fire-Iron. Five Guards and Coal Vans, Kitchen Cooking Stoves and Hot Water Dispenser. Table Lamps in now all sizes. New Holding Lamp Shades, Linen "Dagmar" Shades.

"Saratoga" Travelling and Ladies' Dress Trunks, Travelling Bags and Holdalls. Dispatch Boxes and Portfolios.

New "Silent" Playing Cards, "Moguls" and "queezers," Call Balls, Scrub Books, Now Office Supplies.

Cigarette Cards in New Prize Datasets, Men's and Name Cards, Porcelain Munn Tablets.

Artist's Materials and New Cavaeas, Air Bells and Cawhins, New Cutters.

Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours, Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork, Cricket Caps and "Tambour" Caps.

Tennis Sets, Tennis Rackets, Tennis Balls, Cricket Ball, Ball and Stumps, Guns and Scissors, Sundries.

Concert's Tobacco, Fresh Golden Cloud, Fresh Biscuits and Mixtures, Manila and Penang Cigars.

New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches, Curry Combs and Brushes, Saddles and Saddl-clots.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 25th October, 1888. (82)

NOTICE.

WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFTTED,
Passenger Ships Supplied.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not enclosed for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

DEATH.
On the 24th instant, at 33, Pottinger Street, JAMES MARIA, the dearly beloved wife of Alfred John May aged 33 years. The funeral will leave the house at 3 p.m. to-day. [1887]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, October 25TH, 1888.

The British residents in the Treaty ports of China, now that Sir Harry Parkes has been installed at Peking, are busy bringing up the various claims left unsettled by his predecessor in office. Among other things the illegal seizure at Foochow of two steam-launches belonging to Mr. Harman some time ago by the Fukien Authorities is about to be urged on the attention of the British Minister. A memorial is, we notice, being prepared in Foochow, to be signed by the residents and sent to Peking begging the Minister to apply for a formal order on the provincial authorities to restore this property. There is no doubt that Sir Harry Parkes will give the matter his attention, when the memorial comes before him, but he must have a variety of affairs to consider just now and the memorials will have to possess their souls in patience for some time before he will be able to deal with the question. His Excellency has, in Yokohama's contemporary, been correctly informed, received orders to proceed to Korea, and there negotiate a new treaty more satisfactory than that framed by Admiral Williss, and this will no doubt consume some weeks. Meanwhile Sir George Bowen has laid before the Minister a full pile of documents treating on the detailed blockade of Hongkong; he has probably still the fag-end of the Chefoo Convention negotiations to bring to a satisfactory issue; and, finally, there will be a dispute over the indemnity for the destruction of British property on Shamsen during the late riots. Other matters also engage his time, and it is apparent, therefore, that Sir Harry Parkes has plenty of work cut for him. This being the case, and the long line of Chinese diplomacy being as it is, it will be well, for British subjects not to expect very great expedition in the settlement of the complicated questions which have been so long pending.

This report for 1882 of Sir Huo Low, Resident of Perak, gives an interesting account of the progress made by that state. The trade returns show a steady increase year by year, the extent of which may be judged by the following figures. In 1876 the imports into Larut totalled \$692,240, in 1882, \$9,287,800, while the exports during the same period have risen from \$581,744 to \$2,626,998. In Lower Perak the ratio of advance has been on a similar scale, the comparative figures for 1876 and 1882 being as follows:—Imports, \$139,135 and \$578,616; exports, \$158,197 and \$683,908. The largest items of import are species, rice, and opium, the former accounting for about one-third of the total. Tin is the largest article of export, the value for 1882 being put down at \$1,928,450 in Larut and \$683,282 in Lower Perak. The export of gutta, which formerly attained considerable dimensions, has dwindled down to very insignificant figures. To what this falling off is to be attributed the summary of the report given in the *Straits Times*, from which we take our information, does not show. The tin mining industry will no doubt continue to be the chief source of the prosperity of the state for some time to come, but efforts to develop its agricultural resources are being continued. The Government experimental gardens are maintained, and here, we are told, coffee, tea, cinchona, various kinds of rubber, and many fruit trees and plants of all descriptions, are cultivated with success. No new estates were opened by Europeans during the year, but those at Slim are reported to be brilliantly successful as regards Liberian coffee, while the Government gardens and that of Mr. Souzou at Gapi prove the suitability of the climate and soil for chin-

chona and Arabian coffee; the leaf disease occasionally attacks both Liberian and Arabian coffee, but on the former it has no perceptible deleterious influence, while Arabian coffee soon throw off. Although Europeans have not taken up new estates, we are told that about 11,050 acres have been taken up by the enterprising Chinese merchants of Penang, on which 4,114 coolies were employed in sugar planting, and the enterprise having proved profitable, a European Company from Shanghai is opening a large estate in the southern part of the district.

The stock of the Company referred to is, we note by Shanghai reports, quoted at nearly 50 per cent. discount, but it would appear from the above quoted remarks from Sir Huo Low's report that the Company has at least a fair chance of turning out a remunerative undertaking.

Heretofore great difficulty has been experienced in the matter of labour, but this is now in a fair course of speedy solution by free emigration from India. The Chinese in the state are chiefly engaged in mining. Their numbers, we are told, have increased from about 3,000 in 1877 to probably 50,000 at the time of writing, and they are still arriving in droves. Sir Huo Low says he cannot but be satisfied at a very manifest improvement in the relations which formerly subsisted between them and the Government. "Having been imported direct from inland districts in China, they were of all men the most rude, conceited, and ignorant, with no confidence in Europeans, easily oppressed and misled by their own countrymen who employed them, and who were themselves greatly influenced by the secret societies of Penang, especially in the Coast District." It is satisfactory to learn that there has been an improvement in the relations between this class of the population and the Government, but after the description given of the character of the men it is not surprising to find that relatively to their numbers, by far the larger portion of the crime of the State is committed by the Chinese.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory. The revenue has increased from \$213,419 in 1876 to \$905,852 in 1882.

The expenditure has kept pace with the revenue, but included in the figures under this head are the cost of works for the development of the Colony, and the payment of old debts. All liabilities of the latter character will be paid during the current year, so that it is hoped that the State will begin the year 1883 free of debt and with a considerable balance to its credit. We are further informed that it is the desire of the Government, as its revenues permit, to export them freely in opening up the country in every direction, by the railway, roads and bridle paths, and by clearing the numerous and valuable waterways in its rivers. Much has already been done in this direction, and the work has borne good fruit. The State has increased wonderfully in prosperity since the establishment of the protectorate, both industrially and socially. The only cause for regret is that European enterprises should be represented on so small a scale in such a promising country. The field has been almost entirely given up to the Chinese.

The British embassy Envoy, Commander Gamble, arrived here yesterday from Canton.

TODAY (Thursday) a Cricket match will be played Officers' Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Garrison.

The Agent (Messrs. Batterfield & Swire) informs us that the U.S. S. Co. steamer *Telegraph* from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Swatow correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette*, writing on the 19th instant, says:—"Another old master and resident has just left us for good. This is Captain H. Ramsey, last pilot of this port, and I believe the oldest master here, who died at 7 p.m. on the 17th, and was interred yesterday, the 18th instant."

The Cricket Match between The Biffs and The Hongkong Cricket Club will commence tomorrow (Friday) at 2 p.m. The Head of the French Franchise will, by kind permission of General Meyer and officers, have the use of the Cricket Ground on the selection between 3:30 and 5:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon the Biff will, by permission of Colonel Henson and officers of the Regiment, be on the ground and play from four to six o'clock. The following eleven have been selected by the Committee to play for the Club:—

Mr. J. T. Bell-Young Mr. H. G. Rice
Mr. C. S. Barnet Mr. G. A. Caldwell
Mr. W. H. Marsh C.M.G., Colonial Secretary
Mr. G. S. Graves Mr. G. S. Coxon
Mr. W. H. Hayes Mr. S. Newcombe
Mr. F. C. Eare

Yesterday evening about six o'clock the Indo-Chinese Navigation Co.'s steamer *Pozeng*, having His Excellency Sir George Bowes, G.C.M.G., on board, anchored in the harbour.

The Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, went off in the Government launch to meet the Governor, and His Excellency went to the ship. The Pilot Officer, Mr. G. S. Coxon, and a number of military officers, were present.

The Governor, after exchanging greetings with the crew, went to the deck of the *Pozeng*.

The Coroner—Was he attacked to her?

He appeared in good spirits?—Yes.

Were you playing the piano and singing?—Yes.

What was your name?—I am a single woman and reside at No. 6, Gapoo-street. Between 12 and half-past twelve last night the deceased came to my house; he was a German.

He remained downstairs in the house and went away.

He came back quite in a usual way and none of us were surprised to see him. He came back again and seemed very pleasant; we were not disturbed?—None at all; we were laughing and talking, and were the best of friends.

Were you all sober last night?—Oh, yes.

Was he too?—Yes.

Did he get up to go away?—I do not know; my servants can tell you. I did not notice his going away. I was dressed to go out when he came again; he was asked for some supper, and I ordered him a sandwich of ham and cheese, and he was smoking a German pipe. I gave it to him, and a watch and chain of his.

There was no disturbance?—None at all; we were laughing and talking, and were the best of friends.

What was your name?—I am a single woman and reside at No. 6, Gapoo-street. Between 12 and half-past twelve last night the deceased came to my house; he was a German.

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What was your name?—I am a single woman and reside at No. 6, Gapoo-street. Between 12 and half-past twelve last night the deceased came to my house; he was a German.

He remained downstairs in the house and went away.

He came back quite in a usual way and none of us were surprised to see him. He came back again and seemed very pleasant; we were not disturbed?—None at all; we were laughing and talking, and were the best of friends.

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EXTRACTS.

BROTHER GARDNER ON BALDNESS. The Secretary announced the following scientific query:

Bro. Gardner.—Dear Sir—Can the club give any scientific explanation for the bald growth up through the hair, which I have long enough an explanation, and as a last resort appeal to you, well knowing the thoroughness with which you go through anything. By answering you will greatly oblige an amateur.

—*BRANDS SAWYER.*

Columbus, Ohio.
Elder Penstock began to rise up and clear his throat, but the President willed him with a glance and replied:

"If members of the club will take a keelous squat at de top of my head day will be astonished to perceive dat I has been bald fur da last fo' years. Dat is, de top of my head has growed above da head. Why? Forse mees w'at hats an' caps, an' dole de 'air down, an' dis'courage it. Give de ha' a chance an' it would grow fo' fastest. Dis'courage it wid a comb, it's le, dye sufs, an' hats an' caps, an' it am left behind in the race. De wool which was once on de top of my head now jive away over my ears an' still losin' ground. Do only remedy dat I know of am to place a weight on de top of de head an' leave it dar until de ha' has a chance to catch up."

AGRA, THE CITY OF THE 'TAJ.'

Agra was the capital of the great Mogul empire until the throne was moved to Delhi. Within the city is the grand citadel—a fort, palace and place of worship combined. The red sandstone walls are seventy feet in height and one and one half miles in circuit. This stronghold of the old Mogul monarchs is now occupied by a British garrison. Within the walls are vast audience halls, with their judgment seats. Here the great Akbar lived and reigned in splendour never exceeded. In the palace are gilded rooms of great magnificence and pavements of black and white marble; and splendid zenana rooms where the beauties of the harem dressed, played, danced and bathed, amid incomparable costly mirrors, marble tanks and sparkling fountains, petted by their royal master. Ah! but some of them signed and wept, and proaned, and died, victims of the old 'blood-hoard's' displeasures; for did we not see, far down beneath the palace, cavernous vaults and dark cells where human remains were found? "Here also is the famous 'Pearl Mosque,' not a mosque of pearl but the pearl of mosques. It is a perfect gem of Saracenic architecture; its gateway, walls, pavilions, domes, arches, pillars, pavements all of the purest white marble. Three thousand workmen toiled seven years in its erection; then it was dedicated to Allah and Mohammed. The most conspicuous building in Agra is the wonderful Taj Mahal. You can see it ten miles away as you approach the city by railway. Surely at the head of all tombs, monuments or buildings the world over, for real beauty must place the Taj."

You have heard of the Moslem place—
The marble temple that stands
On the bank of the Tigris,
The wonder of all the lands,
You have read of its marble splendor,
Its soaring of rare daring,
The towers and its towers that glister
Like the stars in the firmament,
Of the friends of true life beauty,
The jewels that crown the earth,
The caravans that cross the way,
The innermost shrines of all—
Whom has he sculptured coffin,
His choicest chiselings of solid meat,
Hath never seen the like before,
Of the loves of the Shah Jahan,
—Cor. Troy Times.

JOHN BULL AT OTHERS SEE HIM. John Bull et son fils, which has just been published by Calmann Lévy, ought to have an even better run in England than on the other side of the Channel. Englishmen always heartily enjoy seeing themselves made fun of, if the operation is performed with any dexterity and insight, and the author of this book does know something about England, and writes extremely well. Do not let the reader be misled by some questionable statements—as, for instance, that "in England a mother-in-law is by no means an object of terror"—into the belief that our critics does not know what he is talking about. Contrasted with France, where, "if your mother-in-law tumbles into the water it is an accident, but if you succeed in fishing her out alive it is a misfortune," England, no doubt, is quite a paradise for sons-in-law. Neither let the reader grow faint at the reappearance in these pages of some very ancient stories, as that of the lady who excused herself for bringing her lover to the altar drunk, on the ground that she could never get him to come when he was sober." Old stories, after all, must go somewhere, and it is far kinder both to them and the world, that a new field of usefulness should be opened up to them by emigration than that they should drag on a disreputable age in the country of their birth. It would not be wise, we repeat, to be disheartened by these initial obstacles. Persevere with the book, and you will come to some rich things. The writer's interest and wonder is specially excited by our matrimonial practices. It is quite a mistake, as has often been remarked, to speak of the modern civilised man as monogamous. But England, it is said, is particularly the land of polygamy, or, at any rate, of bigamy and trigamy. Desirous is frequent, marriage easy, the "register de l'état civil" so unknown that there is not even an English phrase to describe it. A girl goes out one fine morning to post a letter and on her return informs her parents that she is married. "The laws and customs of England, moreover, make for marriage. Concubinage is very rare, except among the lower classes. The formalities of marriage are so elementary that it is not worth while to dispense with them, and so, instead of taking to himself a mistress, a man marries. An Englishman may marry his wife's sister without disengaging himself to anything. He takes her to church, presents her to the minister as Miss So-and-so, and marries her. The marriage is invalid, and so may with impunity get married again to any one he pleases." The highly moral law, strongly recommended by the whole bench of bishops, which renders the last-named proceeding possible, has always made a great impression upon foreigners. The upshot of all this is that "In England there are few old bachelors. All men marry. It is a debt which they owe to society. It is a debt that they are fond of women." On the contrary, like Solomon, they generally abuse them. For all that, I am an excellent English gentleman who married the other day for the fourth time, and found that it was the third husband of the new wife. He is only sixty years old, and may well hope to make up his half-dozen." Next to the danger of getting married there is nothing which agitates the author so much as the fear of change, a thing for which, oddly enough, it is safe as a peculiarly English institution, we have no English word. "A single woman is safer in the streets of London than a single man. A woman runs the risk of having her persecuted. A man risks more. He risks his reputation. He may be stopped by a woman, who will say to him in an indignant tone—'Give me three shillings or I will cry out to attract the policeman, you have insulted me.' Or a young girl—a little child very often—will pointedly ask you the time of day. Without thinking of any harm you take out your watch, and you are immediately accosted by a number of people who rifle your pockets and accuse you of having insulted the child. There are

thousands of people in London who live by such extortion (chantage). I know few men to whom an adventure of this kind has not happened. The writer's acquaintances are somewhat unfortunate, and it is a singular experience indeed, which has evolved in his arms, as is the American fashio, but holds her nearly at their full-length away. His right hand covers her left shoulder, and with his left he extends her right arm into lofty and contemptuous space. The position separated the pair by at least two feet, so when they get to waltzing they meet at each circle describe considerable of a periphery. They do not wish. They chase each other round an imaginary ring. He seems to be constantly overawing her, while she is steadily eluding him, and this impression is dispensed when he achieves the fact of overawing, at the imminent peril, to judge by appearances, of unjoining himself and falling a helpless, mishapen mass of aristocracy, to be gathered up and married by some American heiress at will." The conclusion of the whole matter, according to the "complacent critic," is that "Americans could not dance so atrociously if they tried."

MORE ELECTRIC WONDERS!

According to the *Musical Courier* of New York, a means has been discovered for enabling persons of theatrical taste but domestic habits to see and hear stage performances without leaving home. Dr. Judd, of Melbourne, has invented an apparatus for transmitting electrical rays in such a manner that those who are unable or unwilling to attend a theatre may, all the same, see the stage and what passes upon it. Thus, while the telephone will bring the sound of voices, the music, and the words, Dr. Judd's invention will enable the stayers at home to "see the inside of the theatre, the stage, the artists, and the audience." At Melbourne 40 persons saw, "We are very glad to hear it," the parasite, "and shall be happy to make the acquaintance of your wife." What a much simpler thing life would appear to young gentlemen contemplating matrimony if this were indeed all! But while on this subject of family life the critic touches one point in which England certainly contrasts unfavourably with France, viz., our attitude towards the dead. "English cemeteries, we say, are deserts. There does not exist in this country," (the writer is a resident in England) "that respect—and I do not hesitate to call it love—for the dead which we feel for them." This is as true as the reason given for it—it is, that—Englishmen are waiting in family affection—is false. It is impossible to give in our space even a tenth of the sayings, witty or absurd, in which the book abounds. There is a chapter on the humanity of John Bull, as illustrated by wife-beating and pigeon-shooting, which has a word in season for the most opposite classes of society. She has the following passage:—"Adultery is common in the aristocratic, the rich or idle classes, very rare among the bourgeois and labouring classes. I do not speak now of the low classes of London. Their life, as I say elsewhere, is that of dogs." The wretchedness of the life of the lower orders in London, that ignoble mixture of gin and the Bible, drunkenness and hypocrisy, unparalleled degradation and unabashed luxury" is a constantly recurring theme. Alas! that one cannot pass over remarks like these, so common in foreign criticisms of England, with the hearty laugh and quiet conscience obtained upon the master of the ceremonies called a donkey in consequence of the donkey's stockings coming down. These adjusted, no further mishap occurred, and the ceremony over the happy pair returned with their friends in a similar muddle.

A COMICAL WEDDING PARTY.

A Falworth correspondent writes:—Monday being holiday time at Falworth, in consequence of the wakes, a young couple determined to make the best of the temporary cessation of work by tying the nuptial knot. Shortly after seven o'clock in the morning the people in the neighbourhood were aroused by the strains of a barrel organ, which continued up to about eight o'clock, when the wedding equipage turned out in the shape of two carts drawn by donkeys. In the first was the band, consisting of two concertinas and two tin whistles, while in the second were the wedding party, with a jug of ale in their midst. Hardly had the party got seated, however, when it was noticed that the donkey was without ornaments and wishing to improve appearances they obtained two pairs of stockings, and, having cut off the heel, drew them over the legs of the animal. The procession then started for Falworth Church, escorted by a large crowd. The procession went merrily on until the master of the ceremonies called a halt in consequence of the donkey's stockings coming down. These adjusted, no further mishap occurred, and the ceremony over the happy pair returned with their friends in a similar muddle.

THE DEGREE OF A BUSSIAN SOLOMON.

The St. Petersburg Herald relates that recently in a south Russian village a peasant was accused of a theft. The culprit kept out of the way, but sent an advocate to plead his cause before the local judicial magistrate. The lawyer employed his eloquence to convince the Judge that his client was innocent, but the clever appeal had no effect upon the magistrates, who knew the accused and had probably condemned him before he heard the details of the case. He gave the sentence of fifty and twenty blows with a rod. The village Solomon was informed that the criminal had lots of presents in his pretty house in one of the prettiest of the New England towns, and some of these presents were most valuable. There was a snuffbox from Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, presented to Tom Thumb when he was shown to the court at Windsor. This has prised very highly, as well as a number of other elegant things which were given him by the nobility and gentry of Great Britain. On one occasion the knowledge that he kept these articles in the house excited the undisguised envy of a party of burglars, who thought they would have an easy job with the small family. Tom was awakened at dead of night to the knowledge that burglar was in the lower room. His wife begged him to let them complete their work on the ples—that his life was more valuable than all the gold and silver in the world. But the little man, who, though small in stature, had the courage of a giant, went to his bureau drawer, took out two handkerchiefs, chased a wolverine—one was a gift from the Crown Prince of Prussia—and crept down to the parlour, where he and two men busy at work on a safe constrained in the wall. "Stop that," he said quickly, "or here's a bullet for each of you." The men turned round in alarm, and almost laughed to see the diminutive figure that stood a few feet off. One of them threatened him, "If you make a step towards me I fire," said Tom, and they saw a revolver in each of his hands. "You're a plucky little fellow," exclaimed the other burglar, "and, by—, I'll have nothing to do with this." Then, addressing Tom, "if we go, will you keep quiet?" "Leave my house," said Tom. At this moment Mrs. Stratton, who had come down and saw the scene, screamed aloud. The two burglars thought no more about it, but made a rush and scrambled out of the window. In the flight of steps that they took, one of them dropped a gold signet ring, which Tom was ever after proud to show as a memento of his encounter with burglars. He was never after unfeared. Tom was very fond of sailing. Once he had the tiller and was skimming along the sound with a party of friends. A four-year-old boy, who was playing about the dock, fell into the water. The mother screamed, "Hold the tiller and bring her around!" shouted Tom, and in an instant he was in the water swimming towards the drowning child, whom he soon reached, and whom he held up in the water for fifteen minutes, while the people on board bulgingly tried to get the thirty-foot boat around. "It was said of Tom Thumb," remarked an actor, "that at the time of the Newhall House disaster in Milwaukee Tom Thumb fled with his jewellery, leaving his wife behind. This is not true. She had fainted, and when they were found toward the foot of the stairs, he was carrying her as well as he could, and would not let her go when assistance arrived, so that they both had to be carried up together. When he reached the street he fainted too. But his pluck stood by him during the critical period, and he saved his jewellery too."

Tom Thumb used to say,

"A FREE AND EASY CRITICISM.

The free and easy style of personal criticism in vogue on the other side of the Atlantic has often "amazed the Britisher,"

but that benighted individual has seldom

been horrified by such an audacious

form of democratic license as the following description of the dancing of an English aristocrat now at Long Branch, which we take from one of the leading Boston papers:

"The Duke of N—'s six-foot-four son

is a good-natured and intelligent man of

thirty or thereabouts, with an ungainly

figure that becomes grotesque when he

lets it from repose to dancing. His feet

are broad, solid facts, in ample shoes, with no heels to speak of. They are not often lifted in waltzing. He rides them over the

floor in various speculations, and he was

compelled to take the road again. When

he passed away he was worth fully 50,000

dollars, however, which was a good deal in

such a small man.—N. Y. Journal.

At the bottom of the page is a

list of names of persons mentioned in

the article, with their titles and names of

the publications in which they appear.

For example, the Duke of N— is the

son of the Duke of N—, and the Duke of

N— is the son of the Duke of N—, and so on.

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